GEN. J. C. BLACK.

A Well-Merited Tribute to the Commissioner of Pensions. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Not long

since it was my pleasure to receive from Maj W. B. Shockley, Treasurer and Secretary of the

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Sol-

diers located at Leavenworth, Kan., an invi-

tation to come to the Home to meet Hon. J. C.

sion of the meeting of the Board of Mana-

Their Home and Breeding-Ground in Bering Sea.

HOW THEY ARE HUNTED.

Annual Slaughter of One Hun-

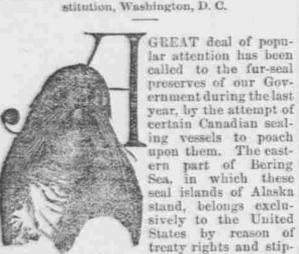
THE

dred Thousand Bachelors.

Skilled Labor Employed in Dye-

ing the Fur.

BY PROF. H. W. ELLIOTT, Associate and Collaborator of the Smithsonian In-



States by reason of treaty rights and stipulations. We have succeeded to the same rights which Russia asserted in 1821 over Alaska and its waters, and which we acknowledged in 1824 by our treaty with her then, and which Great Britain also, in 1825, admitted.

In 1867 we received Alaska and its waters from Russia, with an explicit and emphatic division of Bering Sea. That line of division was then called the western boundary of the United States, as it is to-day; and as such it must and will stand. This

PORTUNATE DEFINITION in the treaty of cession of Alaska saves to the Government of our country and to the commerce and science of the entire civilized world those remarkable fur-seal rookeries of the Pribylov Islands-saves them from speedy and certain ruin, which would at once follow our

surrender of dominion over the waters of the

eastern part of Bering Sea. The fur seal is as unlike the hair seal of our Atlantic Coast and Greenland as the bear is unlike the raccoon, yet both are closely related. head and neck erect, while the hair seal lies prostrate, flatly extended on its chest and abdomen, when out of water on the sand beach tive. deriving one is a sort, dense berage, comp (callorhinus ursinus) concealed by its over hair. bair. Thus we appreciate the popular names

of these animals.

The only breeding resorts of the fur seal now known to man are our seal islands of Alaska and those of the Kommander Group, belonging to Russia, (700 miles to the westward, in Bering Sea,) and a small, insignificant rookery on the Lobos Islets, just north of the Rio of a big cataract miles away. It has been and de la Plata, South America. The vast rookeries or breeding-grounds of the Antarctic have been, by the united efforts of all nationalitiesmisguided, short-sighted and greedy of gainentirely destroyed; only a few unhappy stragglers are now to be found throughout all that immense area where a short century ago milwe note the eagerness with which civilization | greatest uneasiness, and whenever any exertion calls for sealskin fur, and the fact that, in spite in moving about or in fighting, positive disof fashion and its caprices, this fur is and | tress. They then pant loudly and heavily, and



and demand, the thought arises that our Government is exceedingly fortunate in having this great amphibious stockyard, far up and away in the quiet seclusion of Bering Sea, from which it can draw an

EVERLASTING REVENUE, and on which its wise regulations and firm hand can continue these seals to the end of

Those islands, the Pribylov Group, are insignificant specks of land, which we find 200 miles north of the Alentian Chain, in Bering Sea, and about the same distance west of the main-Frozen Ocean, This ocean current, warmer than the normal temperature of the air, gives rise during the Summer and early Autumn to constant, dense and humid fogs, which hang in heavy banks over those islands. That shroud of gray fog is what allures and secures to the fur seal his highest physical peace, and makes the landing at the Pribylev Group one that insures him from what he most dislikes -the soulight. It is too much for him. When the solar raysstrike his fat body, turgid with rich, warm blood, he is obliged to plunge back from the rocks into

that cooling flood from whence he came. There is, probably, no part of the world togathered upon these seal islands of Alaska. That it was more than rivaled only a few decades ago in the southern waters of the earth is true, but that mighty aggregate of the Antarctic has been fairly eliminated, never to re-

To these islands of Pribylov (so named after their discoverer, a Russian, in 1786) the fur seal is obliged to annually repair for the purpose of reproduction and of shedding its hair and fur. In normal seasons by the 1st of May every year the oldest males put in the first appearance of their kind. They are heavy shouldered, obese animals, about seven feet long, and will weigh nearly 400 pounds each; some a little more and others a trifle less. Their fat bodies fairly quiver as they land, as though they were forms of wine jelly trembling on a huge earthen plate before you. When they land they

"HAUL UP"

on the sloping rocks and beaches of the breeding-grounds. The first-comers take the places nearest the sea, but each one has to maintain its ground against the new arrivals of the hosts yet to come. At once these old males are engaged in bloody tooth-to-tooth battle with each other, the victors helding the stations and the vanquished retiring to posts higher up from the surf.

This order of fighting for position goes on in this sanguinary manner until about the 12th or 14th of June, when the females now begin to make their appearance, none having arrived of the year, and close it by taking 100,000 of as yet. When they come they land in great these inoffensive animals by the end of July. swarms. Each female, or "cow," as she reaches | Early in the mornings of June and July certhe land is coaxed by the males in the softest | tain men of the villages rise before daybreak terms of endcarment which a "buli" seal can and walk out to the hauling grounds, where devise, to rest within the precincts which they | they quietly step into the scal-life there have appropriated, and to these gentle endear- swarming, and turn aside from the main herd ments force is not infrequently added. The or band two or three thousand eligible bachebull, which is more than six times the weight lors for the day's killing. These seals are Salt Lake City the hotel agent shouts, "This tiss and others who have been guests, have said of a cow seal, often seizes her in his mouth leisurely and essily driven along inland and way, Bishop! Second bus on the left." just as a cat will catch a kitten, and tosses her over the path to the village; each seal thus on to his seraglio ground. Such a proceeding, carrying its own skin to the salt-house of the

period, for no sooner is she located, and often slaughter. before her dripping fur is dried, she becomes a During all this procedure these bachelors mother. Meanwhile her lord and master is bave made no sign of resistance whatever. 15 wives, and as many more as he can get.

sea by thousands and TENS OF THOUSANDS, rapidly filling that entire area so well known as the "rookeries," or breeding-grounds. Their greatest satisfaction is expressed when they doze

and bask in the fog, perched on the rocks and lazily fanning and scratching themselves with their broad, palmate flippers or feet. They never fight or quarrel with one another, and their amiability is in marked contrast with the as they are turbulence and rage of the males.

lar attention has been | The old males stand up, half surly and half de- | the bludgeons upon the heads of these unsuspreserves of our Gov- they list. The fur-seal bulls have a great flexi- stretched, stunned and senseless, on the earth. upon them. The eastern part of Bering and resonantly; he gives utterance to a low its heart, and thus let the hot life-blood out in had been allowed. The General was accom-

his rivals and neighbors, and it at once precipi- half a mile to the hour, though these animals tates the bloodiest of conflicts among them, can travel twice as fast if urged; but it is risky the females paying not the least attention to to drive a drove faster, since the danger of "heat-the roaring and turmoil which they have ing" at once occurs, and that ruins the pelt. stimulated and stirred up. Often two furious | Therefore frequent pauses are made in this bulls will seize a cow at the same instant, and in their struggle for possession tear her pretty rest, pant, and fan itself down to a normal coat shamefully; but she all this time bears such treatment with marvelous fortitude, and well rested, the Aleutes again advance with a utters no cry of suffering or complaint over | shout, clatter of bones, and wave clubs, and off that savage usage. All this occurs at a critical it moves once more onward to the place of Black, Commissioner of Pensions, on the occa-

intent upon new conquests, for he is the most | When the drove of fated seals finally arrive on eminent of all polygamists. He wants at least | the killing-ground, usually about 7 o'clock in the morning, or earlier if driven from a near The females as they land crowd up from the hauling-ground, these animals are corralled by a single man or boy and left for a little while out and appears on the field; each man is furand a whetstone. Two or three of the men

HUDDLED UP TOGETHER seals rest upon the rockeries of the Pribylov uplifted clubs. He looks at them sharply, so Group every Summer, they show absolutely no fear of man. We can stroll along the outskirts or otherwise ineligible, he can note it, and tell of their rookeries and approach to within 50 feet | the men to spare it. He does this, then gives fiant, eye us askance and roar or chuckle as | pecting creatures, and in a moment they are

Maj. Shockley knew that I had been endeavoring for several months to procure a pension for my mother, widow of the late Benjamin Woodward, Surgeon of the 22d Ill., but the case had been delayed, and the need was imperative. I took my papers, and the mornto cool off. A signal is given at last by the ing after Gen. Black's arrival, I presented the chief Aleute, or Overseer, and all of the able-bodied male population of the settlement turns With his kind manner and courteous prompness, after proving to his satisfaction that the nished with a stout oaken club, two knives evidence was all that was needed, Gen. Black indorsed the papers and recommended them to then drive out a "pod" of 50 or 60 bachelors from the herd. The chief looks them all over sons—infirm and dependent age; placed them in sons—infirm and dependent age; placed them in his pocket and carried them to Washington city himself. Seven days from the time he arrived As these immense aggregates of breeding by the natives, who form a circle around with in Washington the claim was allowed, and a feeble old age made glad! Although strictly a matter of business, unmixed with sentiment, there are so many who do business in an unkind manner, that the kindness of Gen. Black GREAT deal of popu- of them without arousing the least commotion. the clubbers the word, "Strike!" Down come | made a lasting impression on my mind, and I wish to add my testimony to that of many thousands, that Gen. J. C. Black is in the truest sense of the word the "soldiers' friend." Of ernment during the last | bility of voice. They have the power and fre- Now the clubs are dropped; the men drag | the 1,500 inmates of the home-as the "guests year, by the attempt of certain Canadian seal-ing vessels to peach the sealing vessels to peach the sealing at ing vessels to poach the sea lion, or the walrus. This volubility of other; then a man plunges his long stabbing- sympathy and interest, and, secondly, by re-



FUR-SEAL BREEDING-GROUNDS-ROOKERY ON ST. PAUL'S ISLAND, PRIBYLOV GROUP. The fur seal stands upon its flippers, with its sibilant, piping whistle, and spits with a rapid respect is sure to cause "heating," and conse- years since the war in nursing back to strength

choo choo noise, just as steam paffs sound when | quent spoilation of the fur. This operation | her own crippled soldier husband. Gen. Negley they escape from the smokestack of a locomo- finished, then that of skinning begins. The and wife; Gov. Martin, of Kansas, who led the or rocks. The fur seal has two coats; the un- The females, however, have but one note. expert workman in the short time of one min- and Maj. Benningham, of Maine, were also of tery | They bleat like sheep-precisely like them, | ute and a half; but that is extraordinarily | the party. They were returning from the covered by the overlying one of stiff hair. Just and the young, or "pups," also. The sound quick work. The average time is about four or Western trip during which they had located as the down on the breast of a duck is con- which arises from these great breeding-grounds five minutes. The labor of skinning fur seals another Home on the sunny slope of the Pacealed by its feathers, so is the fur on this seal of the fur seal in Bering Sea, where, during is very trying on the muscles of the back and cific-another Home in which will be tenderly every June and July, thousands upon tens | the thighs of a strong man; the greatest at- | cared for hundreds of aged and disabled vet-The hair seals, however, have no under wool | thousands of angry, vigilant bulls are roaring, | tention must be paid to the act, since the razoror fur; nothing but their coats of short, stiff | chuckling and piping, and millions of seal | edged knives may slip but a hair's breadth and mothers are calling in hollow, bleating tones | yet spoil a pelt in that instant, to their young, which, in turn, respond inces-

When the hides are taken from the killinggrounds they are carried into the salt-houses of | membered by all as "red-letter days," IS SIMPLE DEFIANCE the company, where they are critically examined and then packed "hair to fat," in large to verbal description. It is at a slight distance softened into a deep booming jar like the roar over them as they are "LAID IN."

is heard six miles off to leeward by the sailors of From two to three weeks of this pickling of the approaching vessels. Fur seals when on the islands seem to suffer | green skins is all that is required ere they are taken out for shipment to London. Then they great inconvenience and even misery from a are rolled into little bundles on these saltcomparatively low degree of temperature. When the thermometer stands at 46° or 48° house floors, of two skins each with the hair outside, tightly corded up. In the old Russian (Fahr.) they show everywhere, as your eye lions upon millions existed. When, therefore, ranges over the spread of hosts, signs of the regime they were dried and stretched in the open air, and many cargoes were lost by decay. always will be an article of intrinsic value | elevate their hind flippers, which they employ just as well as the English do, yet the entire as fans most vigorously. This wavy motion of fanning or flapping gives a hazy indistinct- London for sale and dressing. The difference mother died, and the children were taken ness to the whole picture which is difficult to

will when he returns to the sea in August

score less than 180 pounds of actual weight-

a mere bony shadow of what he was four

months earlier. Abject and almost lifeless, he

crawls back into the water to renew a fresh

But the sealskins which we wear never came

or come from the bodies of these gentle females

or the old males that we observe on the rook-

YOUNG MALES,

make their daily selection and "drives" dur-

These fur-seal bachelors lead a merry life.

careless, without any responsibility, they fish,

doze and lazily gambol around the shores and

GEOUP OF FUR SEALS.

their restless flippers. They will play for hours

one with another like so many puppies, then,

tired with their own exertion, they will by

common consent sink suddenly down to slum-

may walk into the midst of a troop of these

bachelors; they will give way on either side of

you and in front, as you walk, and then close

By the 20th of June these "holluschickie,"

or bachelors, bave arrived in great herds. Then

THE SEALING LABOR

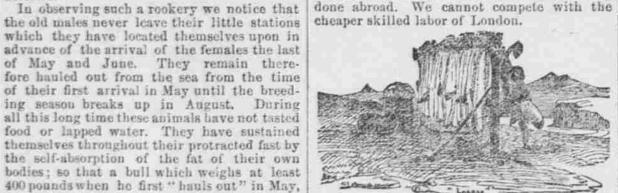
up quickly behind.

the natives begin

ber. They, also, show no fear of man. One

ing the killing season.

lease of life.



WINTER LARDER-SEAL MEAT.

The dressing of a fur-scal pelt consists in first extracting all the hairs and leaving only the fur which grows at their bases. For many years this was done by a tedious process of plucking, but at last the fur-dressers became cognizant of the fact that the hairs are much more deeply rooted than the fur, and, thereeries here. They are taken from the backs of fore, if the inside, or fleshy side, of the skin be pared down, the roots of this hair can be cut, while those of that fur need not be touched. the bachelors, or "holluschickie," as the natives | Then the hair can be brushed or combed off call them. The young males are not permitted | with a little pressure, leaving the fur firmly by the stronger, beavier old males to land upon | attached to the skin, now pared down to the the breeding-grounds. Therefore they are thinness of a kid glove. This natural fur is of obliged to herd by themselves on the ground | a pale, brown or cinnamon-brown tint. It is adjacent. On these young fellows depends the | very kinky and curly, and varies a shade or value of these wonderful seal preserves of two between the back and abdomen. To ren-Bering Sea, for under the wise regulations | der it uniform in tone and of a richer gloss, it which order and guard these interests on the | is dyed to the dark seal-brown color which we Pribylov Islands those bachelors alone are are all so familiar with. The process of dyeing killed. There are just as many males born as | is the one which challenges the highest skill land. They stand in the center of a warm females, but the intense polygamous habit of and the utmost patience of the operator, for flood which sweeps up from the Chinese coast, the for seal allows only one-tenth or one-fif- upon the thoroughness with which it is done teenth of the number of males to hold stations | depends entirely the value of the sack. on the breeding-grounds. Hence an immense | The skins in a well-dyed sack have received

aggregate of surplus male life is obliged to herd | at least 60 distinct applications of the dye-stuff, apart by itself. From this stock the natives each

CAREFULLY STIPPLED

into the fur with a brush by hand, and when dry, each application has been washed out ashowever, out here, as far as we can see. Wholly | far as possible, then the dye renewed, to be washed out again, until that degree of permanence is obtained which stamps the highest desport themselves in a thousand queer aquatic | value on this work. Thus a hastily-dyed sack gambols. They troop ashere in vast platoons, is only worth from \$60 to \$75, while a well and swarm up from the sea over miles of low, sandy | thoroughly-dyed one is worth \$350 to \$400, the landings, and stray in small bands back as far quality of the raw material being the same in tint, even if moistened and rubbed on it.

These seal islands of Alaska are leased to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco, subject to the absolute control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. Only 100,-000 young males are allowed to be taken annually; the females are never disturbed. There is now a common agreement as to widows who may be residents of the State .the correctness of my enumeration of the number of these animals on those wonderful rookeries, viz, a little over 5,000,000. Also, that, as matters are now conducted, these rookeries will yield an annual revenue to the public treasury, until the end of time, of \$300,000 | D. Forbes, of Indian Lake, N. Y., writes that to \$400,000 without causing the slightest diminution of their original numbers. I also be. ably the oldest Grand Army man in the United lieve that they will not increase to any note- States, he having completed his 83d year on worthy extent; that they have attained their | Christmas day. While I congratulate comrade maximum limit of increase in a state of nature. like all other animal life which remains, as this ber in his Post, I think Robert O. Nobbs Post, has done, undisturbed by the hand of man.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor :will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. Honors Are Easy.

[Burdelte.] In Kentucky they call you "Colonel"; in a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Indiana "Squire" is a complimentary saluta- Fifth Annual Reunion. This was an unusualtion. They hall the stranger as "Governor" | ly interesting meeting, as all the assemblies of in Kansas, and when you get off the train at | this association are. Gov. Rusk, Gen. Pren-

carcass is literally rolled out of its skin by an | noted 8th Kan. through the war as Colonel,

This party, with myself, were all entertained by Maj. Shockley and his worthy wife in their handsome Home, and the days will long be re-As for myself, I take this public way to testify to their kindness to myself and the adbins or kenches, with salt properly sprinkled | mirable manner in which the veterans under their charge are cared for .- Louise H. Brown, National Inspector, Woman's Relief Corps.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Information Wanted in Regard to the Whereabouts of Two Comrades.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Some time in the year 1862 a man named William Jacques, a stonecutter, then living at No. 10 Gansevoort Although our people understand the art of St., New York city, volunteered, leaving bedyeing fur-seal skins, and dressing them, too, | hind his wife Catharina and their children-Catharine, about six, and William, about four catch of these islands of Bering Sea goes to | years. A few months after his departure the in the price of skilled labor between the two charge of by an uncle, named John Jacques, countries is the cause of all this work being or Jaques. (The name seems to have been spelled either way.) He and Peter Halpin, now of 150 West Fifteenth street, New York city, placed them on Randall's Island, in the Orphans' Home.

They were afterward bound out to a farmer

in Gratz, Dauphin Co., Pa., named H. B Schreimer. Since the day their father and an older brother, who enlisted earlier in the war, left, they have never heard a word of what became of either. I have carefully studied up rosters of all the New York regiments down to the 150th, and only find the following who may in any way seem possible to be our William, viz, on page 831, Vol. 3, is "Private Wm. Jaques, Co. G, 104th N. Y.; 44 years old; enlisted Jan. 23, 1862, by J. H. Stute, for three years, from Geneseo." This, while it conforms in age, does not agree in place of enlistment; although he may have enlisted as the regiment passed through New York City, and been credited to Geneseo. "William Jacques, 28 years old, private, Co. C, 59th N. Y .: enlisted from New York city Aug. 29, 1861, and was mustered in by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Linn Tidball." The Colonel, however, has no recollection of the man. One thing, however, is in the way. If his age-28 years-is stated correctly, he is not our William, as he was certainly 10 years older. All inquiries of the Adjutant-General of New York, of the U. S. A., and of the Pension Office have failed so far to furnish a glimmer of light on the fate of either Wm. Jaques or his son Thomas. Now, comrades, all of you who ever knew of any such parties, let me hear from you as soon as possible, so we can clear up this one of the many sad mysteries of the rebellion .-

Wisconsin Home for Soldiers.

Jas. M. McGee, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I desire to call your attention to the fact, "Private Dalzel" to the contrary notwithstanding, that Ohio is not the only State that has made provision for destitute and indigent ex-soldiers, sailors, marines, or their widows and children. The State of Wisconsin has upon her statute books substantially the same law as the State of Ohio; and the Wisconsin law further provides that no honorably-discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the late war shall, under any circumstances, be sent to the poorhouse in the State of Wisconsin. We claim that Wisconsin is not behind any, and much in advance as a mile, rolling over the mossy sphagnum or both instances. A cheaply-dyed sack will of many of the States in her provision for her day upon which so dense a mass of animal life crushing that characteristic vegetation under crock white linen on the slightest touch if gallant defenders of the Union. Ohio may lay damp, while one which is well-dyed will not over us in her number of candidates for office. soil the most delicate kid glove of lavender but not in her care for her old soldiers. The State also pays \$3 per week for each inmate of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home, an institution under the management of the G.A.R. of the State, to which are admitted not only such indigent soldiers residing in the State as cannot be received into any National Home for disabled soldiers, but the destitute wives and J. A. BARNEY, Secretary Soldiers' Relief Commission for Dodge County, Wis., Maysville, Wis.

Oldest G.A.R. Comrade. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade J. comrade Moses Harris, of that village, is prob-Forbes for the honor of having so old a mem-No. 521, Department of Ohio, can justly claim the oldest member, as comrade Wm. Probert, of the above named Post was born on July 6. 1800, which would make him a little over 87 Please inform your readers that I have a years and six months old. Comrade Probert positive remedy for the above-named disease. | calisted March 7, 1863, in Co. F, 1st Mich. Eng; By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases | was wounded at Chattanooga and discharged have been permanently cured. I shall be glad at Jackson, Mich., Oct. 5, 1865. If any Post to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any | can boast of an older comrade we should be of your readers who have consumption if they | glad to hear from it .- H. O. RICHARDS, P. C.,

The 28th Wisconsin.

We have received from Comrade S. R. Bell. No. 81, New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis., the Secretary of the 28th Wis. Association, this association are. Gov. Rusk, Gen. Prentiss and others who have been guests, have said that no other regiment to their knowledge has such a successful organization. A few copies of the report are address. This went bound, and printed in targe, clear type, and has numerous excellent engravings of distinguished Generals, besides maps of the various battlendids. It is a work that no veteran should be without. We will send to the report are address.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$3. Address. Write to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., for | of the report are yet in the hands of the Secrehowever, is sure to excite the jealous wrath of company. The rate of progress is slow, not his G.A.R. or S. of V. Price List. Sent free. tary, and can be had by sending him 25 cents.



In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic estarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other erup-tive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the dis-charge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the dis-position of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered fatal termination of the disease.

irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZENA; OR, ULGERATED

The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that fre-quently attends it, is denominated Ozena. The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulcera-

tion of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, out gradually extends in depth, until it frequently avolves all the component structures of the nose-cartilage and hone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes pro-fuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownsh incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by an-

Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the

Catarrh, and ozena, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT

DISEASE.

The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the pharmax (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red will be studded with very small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in taken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in

the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops EXTENDS TO into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way he disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track

the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight backing. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or oziena. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the parenchyin the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, as they often express it.

GATARRHAL tube, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mu-cous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process some-times extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and per-

A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat dur-ing sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functhe bronchial tubes, and lastly the parenchyma, or substance of the lungs, in their turn,
become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness

tions of the stomach, causing weakness of that
organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of
appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling."

forated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annualy terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF

and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or con-CATARRIA. centrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, spicules of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough difficulty in specific and delility idiage.

cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus nfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, self-

abuse, adversity, grief, want of sleep, syphilitic taints of the

system, which may have been contracted unknowingly, or may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto

Dull, heavy headache through the temples | the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its or igin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predispos-ing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced

CONSTITUTIONAL IN GHARACTER.

tem a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer him-self, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-

note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

with difficulty that there exists in their sys-

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT, -- Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, strike at its root. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough and persistent internal use of bloodcleansing and tonic medicines.

As a local application for healing the diseased condi-tion in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caus tic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredien ts are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh. thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease. The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

VIIILE

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In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous mem-

is so well calculated to cure them. The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent. The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man-a perfect being. Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's

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